

4 \$MILE ZOLA, NOVELIST AND REFORMER

submission. Then, for three years, he remained at Home, teaching morals; but the influence of his enemies, the Jesuits, was waning, and not long after the promulgation of Ganganelli's historic brief suppressing Loyola's Order, Zola obtained an appointment as rector and professor of ecclesiastical history at a seminary for Hungarian students, established at Pavia by the Emperor Joseph II. He proved a zealous partisan of that monarch's reforms; he imagined, too, that the suppression of the Jesuits meant the dawn of a new era for the Church. Thus he indulged fearlessly in advanced religious and political views, his persuasive eloquence carrying most of the professors of Pavia with him. The Church then again treated him as a rebel; he was accused of infecting his seminary with heresy; and not only was he deprived of his rectorship, but the institution itself was closed. At last came the French Revolution; and the victories of the Republican arms in Italy brought Zola the professorships of history, jurisprudence, and diplomacy at the Pavia University. During the brief revival of Austrian rule (1799-1800) he was once more cast out, to be reinstated, however, immediately after Marengo. The last important incident of his life was a journey to Lyons as one of the Lombardian deputies whom Napoleon

summoned
 thither when he constituted his Kingdom of
 Italy. A year
 later, 1806, Giuseppe Zola passed away at his
 native place.
 He was a man of considerable erudition, broad
 sympathies,
 and untiring energy. Besides writing a dozen
 volumes on
 theological and historical subjects, he edited
 and annotated
 numerous books,¹ invariably turning to
 literature for conso-

¹ Only one of Giuseppe Zola's works — " Lezioni di Storia
 delle Leggi e di
 Costume de' popoli," etc., Milan, 1809 — is in the British
 Museum Library.
 Among the others, in addition to the volumes placed in the "
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